BARK ELVERTON TRAGEDY

Remarkable Story of a United States Consul.

BRUTALITY OF THE MURDERED MASTER

Suspicious Deaths on Board the Vessel.

PANIC AND DESERTION OF THE CREW.

How Men Were Lost Overboard and Died in the Hospital.

LETTERS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The account in the HERALD of the killing of Cap-tain Richard R. Barcley, of the bark Elverton, by his nd given new interest and importance to certain ficial consular reports on file in the State Departnent on the subject of Captain Barcley's maritime history, especially his conduct on his last voyage to Ric. just previous to the homoward trip, during which he had the encounter with Powers that re-sulted in his death. These papers are now produced ith no intention of prejudicing the case for the resecution against Powers. They are quoted to lustrate more fully the tragedy on the Elverton and to show that Captain Bareley, like too many of his kind, was guilty of persistent brutality and really

The papers referred to are a series of reports from e Consul General at Rio and the Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, touching the interference of the latter gentleman, Mr. Joseph W. Stryker, in behalf of an oppressed seaman of the Elverton, named Charles Alick, and the release and discharge from the ship of Alick because of his ill treatment by Captain Barof so convincing a nature as to warrant him in inrticles of Alick and setting him at liberty. Further, nore, in the course of his investigation Mr. Stryker ot at the evidence of practices on the part of Barnurder. For instance, a sesman named Frank filler is reported on the log as having fallen overissected of having made away with the poor sailor.

Indeed of having made away with the poor sailor.

Indeed the word the vessel got into port Captain sailor, and the consul's sailor filed an official statement at the Consul's sailor that Miller had deserted, the record of his log to the contrary notwithstanding. In another case he sent a hand ashore sick, who died in hospital as recorded in the log, but was afterward reported as

Seafaring men will readily understand the possithe captain as a speculation, the owners giving him ch voyage in place of salary or other fixed remu-eration. In such a case he hires and pays the crew ad feeds and finds them out of a certain allowance made him by the owners. It is therefore to the captain's interest to ill feed the crew planation given for reporting Frank Miller and Charles Ross as having deserted at a later time than the real dates at which one had fallen overboard at

THE CASE OF THE SKAMAN ALICE o. 147 to the State Department. The Consul had ready had serious difficulty with Barcley on the ubject of the commercial interests committed to be latter's charge as master of the Elverton. He

In this despatch (No. 147) I have to speak of the same erson in regard to his behavior toward his sailors, and articularly in reference to the sailor Charles Alick, dis-harged by me from said bark, and invite attention to the we statements enclosed, with their respective annayas.

THE CONSUL'S STATEMENT. ker's statement "in the matter of one of the deser clared by Captain Barcley, of the American

UNITED SYATES CONSULATE,

PERNAMICO, Bruall, Sept. 12, 1878.;

PRENAMICO, Bruall, Sept. 12, 1878.;

Inaster who was on the American bark Elverton, new his port, when she made her last voyage from Baltimore that about it want.

is port, when she made her last voyage from Baltimore o, comes to me and says;—
nat about twenty days out from Baltimore a young Gersailor, Frank Millor, was loss overboard. At halfseven o'clock in the morning he called them to broakand was then washing docks. At eight o'clock the
hin said a bucket was gone, and then they found
k was missing; that the captain had often been
log and besting this sailor, and mone of the crew saw
sing of his boing lost;
coordingly turned to the log book of the Elverton and
d ou it the entry which is extracted in annex No. 1.
extract from the log is not signed by any one and
s to be in the handwriting of Joseph J. Bowling, then
of the bark, and said to be a brother-in-law of CapBarcley. Next, turning to the articles of the Elversaw that the above sailor, Frank Millor, lost overtate one was declared per annex No. 2 by Captain

CHARLES ALICK'S STORY.

Enclosure No. 2 of this set of documents is Mr.

Stryker's official record of the complaint preferred by Alick against Captain Barcley and his statement of the circumstances and reasons under which he ordered Alick to be discharged from service on the

will herein give the whole of the story or complaint then made to me by the said seaman:—

First—lie said he was afraid to go back on the vessel, for too many men had died upon her; then about twenty days out from Baitimore to like a young to-make the property of the said of the sa

Haltimore, Barcley, Mastor, on voyage Baltimore to Rto Janelro:

Monday, November 10, 1877.—7:30 A. M.—Man Frank Miller while drawing water disappeared; no one soon him. 7:45 was missed by me; went slots but could hot see anything of hun, he having taken the draw bucket with him, as it was missed at the same time draw bucket with him, as it was missed at the same time Uniting States. ANNEX NO. 2 OF ENCLOSUME NO. 1.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITING STATES, RIO JANTING, BRAZIL.—Joseph M. Hinds, Consul General of the United States at Rio Janelro, do horeby certify that fitchard R. Harcley, master of the bark Elverton, declared before me that "Frank Miller" described this port from said bark on the 24 of January, 1878, and that no wages were due lim on any account.

Given under my band and seel of office the 16th day of pebruary, 1878.

(Official seal)

PRANCIS M. CONDEIRO,
Vice Consul General.

ANNEX NO. 1 OF ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

Extract from log book of Elverion, from Africa to

The despatch No. 146, referred to above, which is also on file at the State Department, reveals a plot on the part of Captain Barcley to secure a large allowance for salvage from a Brazilian underwriter's company with whom he had insured his ship and cargo in the spring of 1878. The charge is that he conspired with the owner of a Brazilian tug, who was to find him in danger of drifting on the rocks and tow him into port. The scheme succeeded so well that the claim for salvage was referred to arbitration and might have been allowed had not some of his sailors betrayed Captain Barcley by telling of the suspicious manner in which he had slipped his anchor chains and drifted landward. This plot was desperate indeed. The Elverton would have been actually wrecked if the Brazilian tugboat had failed to keep her appointment and appear at the critical moment.

THE HAYTIAN STEAMER ST. MICHEL.

DETAILS OF THE LOSS FURNISHED TO THE

The Haytian Minister has received the following details of the loss of the Haytian steamer St. Michel by collision with the steamer Bollvar:-

by collision with the steamer Bollvar:—
On March 14, at three o'clock in the morning, the Haytian war steamer St. Michel, six guns. Commander Nadal, having on board part of the Twenty-seventh regiment of the line of "Grande Riviers," with General Montpoint, Military Governor of Cape Haytien, on her way from Port an Prince to the last named port, came into collision with the British steamer Bolivar, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, near Gonaives, in the bay of the same name. Of the 150 persons on board, of whom only four were civilians, seventy-two were saved by the boats of the English steamer. Among them are the captain of the St. Michel and Goneral Montpoint. Among the lost are Dr. Lahene and Mr. Albert Francois Joseph, brother of the late Minister of Public Instruction.

of Public Instruction.

The Bolivar has been seized by the authorities at Port au Prince, where an investigation was to take place. The Charge of the British Consulate General and the agent of the company were to stiend to protect British interests. The St. Michel was about six hundred tons burthen and was built in 1875 by Neafle & Levy, of Philadelphia, under contract with the Haytien agent.

For some time back the firm of Bowring & Archibaid, ship brokers, have been sentling atcamers oc-casionally to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, laden casionally to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, laden with freight only. The business became so profits able that they established a regular line, which will land all freight at Tyne Dock. It is called the Red Cross line, and consists at present of three vessels. One of them, the Racilia, 1,735 tons burden, left this port on March 18. The Rassend Castle, 1,728 tons burden, will sail on April 16, and the Redewater, 1,429 tons burden, will leave this port on May 15. The vessels start from Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn, and will leave the middle of each month. The carge for the Rassond Castle has been already engaged, and is as follows:—44,000 bushels of grain, 250 barrels of four, 100 tierces of beer, 150 barrels of pork, 150 tierces of land, 300 boxes of bacon, 3,000 cases of canned goods, 500 tubs of butter and 2,000 bundles of shooks.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

[From the Chicago Times, March 26.]

It does not seem probable that the country at large will permit itself to be drawn into this controversy. It is a purely political agitation, and has about it all the flavor of the Know Nothing movement of nearly thirty years ago. Much of what is said of the Chinese now was said of the Irish them. They were termed worse than heathen in their religion; they were charged with a conspiracy, on a given day, to murder all Prosteatants. They were freely denounced as paupers, vagrants, criminals, who owed no allegiance save to their priests and the Pontiff. All these afrocious calumines were invented, circulated, believed by many, and had the effect to carry here and there as election. The Chinese persecution is simply revived know Nothingism, and what is quite singular is the fact that the Irish element, who were so proscribed and persecuted by the original so-called "American" party, are the very ones who are foremest in this raid against the Chinese. They learned nothing from what they suffered, or cise they propose to do unto others what others did unto them.

ELECTION SCANDALS.

THE WALLACE-TELLE COMMITTEE STIRBING UP POLITICAL PERSONAL ANIMOSITIES IN PHILA-DELPHIA-HOW THE "PROPESSIONALS" UTIL-IZED THE CHANCE OF "GOING FOR" ELECTION

The sub-committee of the Wallace-Teller Commit-tee met this morning in the Girard House and com-Twenty-ninth ward. He was represented to be a very bad character, and had been in prison bad character, and had been in prison year before. It was testified that he arrested qualified voter on the supposition on election day by a deputy in the Eighth division of the Fifth ward, but was afterward released on his own recognizance and voted. It was testified that the deputy was a regular republican worker in the livision. Michael McGinnis, of the Sixth division of the Sixth ward, gave his testimony to the effect that the division was blocked all day by policemen was endeavoring to vote, but that officer, witness said, refused to act. The citizen who challenged the vote was pushed away from the window and surrounded by the deputy marshal and policemen. The latter, witness said, violated the law by standing

At this point the committee took a recess until tw o'clock.

ONE REMARKABLE WITNESS. At two o'clock the committee reassembled on the irst floor of the Girard House, the upper room having been found inadequate to accom

he defaulting marshal; he did not see him do thing in violation of law, but his objection to him was that he did not believe him to be a resident o

Witness—I say that from the knowledge I have he did not vote.

Mr. Cameron—Was he registered?

Witness—Yes, sir.

This witness was disposed of by Mr. Cameron addressing him as follows:—"I ask you what you know, and you answer what you think and believe."

James Morris, of the First division, Fifth ward, testified that one Sanno was the deputy marshal at that poll; he was drunk, and witness believed him to be too drunk to arrest anybody; witness did not know of any republicans voting who were not entitled to vote; neither did he know of any democrats being prevented from voting by either the policemen or the deputy marshals.

John Hughes, of the First division of the Fifth ward, corroborated Morris as to the condition of the deputy marshal on election day. The deputy marshal steed as a challenger after the republicans had got their votes in. This witness thought that the presence of the deputy marshals intimidated voters.

John Hughes, of the First division of the Fifth ward, testified that Sanno, the deputy marshal, was in a drunken condition; "we didn't know there was any deputy marshal there until about cleven o'clock; the republicans got their vote in early and then they began to give us trouble." Witness did not know of any democrats who were entitled to vote who did not, although, in his opinion, it was not the republicans' fault. Witness was a a tayern-keepor, but, as he generally devotes his time at the polls on election day and was not near his place, he could tell whether his

fellow, had no occasion to find fault with him, and the democrats seemed satisfied.

John Devine, of the Twenty-third division, had held the window book up to eleven o'clock; the cause of the trouble in that division was the police officers interfering with democratic voters; saw the Marshal distributing republican tickets. In answer to a question put by Mr. Cameron as to whether he paid for his tax receipt, witness replied, "It makes no difference who paid for it so long as I had it,"

Here the investigation was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

THE PARK LANE MURDER.

FRANK BRADY TRIED ON A CHARGE OF HAVING SLAIN JOHN MCGUIRE.

The trial of Frank Brady, one of the persons in-dicted for the murder of John McGuirk, at New Ro-chelle, in September last, after a three days' hearing. came to a close yesterday at White Plains, and the de-fence was summed up by Mr. Charles Brooke, and the presecution by Assistant District Attorney Cor-coran. The murder for which Brady was indicted is known to the readers of the Herald as the "Park known to the readers of the HERALD as the "Park lane" homicide, Park isne being the name of the thoroughfare in Now Rochelle in which the crime was committed. All accounts of the affair agree that it grew out of a debauch and a genon certain slight disagreements as to the progress and conduct of the fight. Briefly stated, the facts

on certain slight disagreements as to the progress and conduct of the fight. Briefly stated, the facts are as follows:—On the 15th of September last Frank Brady and a companion named John Quinn purchased a bottle of liquor at a salcon at New Rochelle, and shortly thereafter met John McGuirk, who joined them. The movements of the parties after the meeting up to the time they were seen in Park lane are not clearly accounted for, but at this point Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Lankert testify they saw Brady, Quinn and McGuirk in altercation.

On the trial concluded yesterday Mrs. Burns testified that she saw the prisoner beating McGuirk and asked him to desist, but he refused, saying he would thrash him soundly as he had called him bed names. While Mrs. Burns remonstrated with Brady, Quinn was walking away down Park lane. In the morning McGuirk was found dead and Quinn was found near by almost dead, having lost great quantities of blood by reason of several severe stab wounds on his body. Mrs. Linkert testified that she heard the conversation between Mrs. Burns and the prisoner, and then afterward, from the window of her house, saw the prisoner strike the prostrate man several times. Several blood stained stones found in the vicinity of the body were produced by the presecution, and it was sought to prove that the prisoner administered blows on the deceased with them, but the testimony was not clear on this point.

The testimony for the defence, given mainly by the prisoner and Quinu, who is also under indictment, was to the effect that on the night in question they met McGuirk and he drank with them. There had been a difficulty of long standing between Quinn and McGuirk, and it revived with the imbilition of liquor from the bottle previously spoken of. They began to fight, and Brady tried to separate them. Quinn swore that McGuirk stabled him set winder not fight, and Brady tried to separate them. Quinn swore that McGuirk and the prisoner, and the jury verified. Failing to come to an agreement at the hour of adjourning, th

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The Henaud has received from "S. A. F." \$3 for Mrs. Canneld, No. 41 Watts street.

"TALMAGE'S FAME.

Fourth Day of His Trial by the Brooklyn Presbytery.

MR. REMINGTON EXPLAINS.

A Good Deal of Amusement, but Little Progress.

The hearing in the case of "Common Pame vs. T. De Witt Talmage" was brief yesterday. After a re-direct examination of Mr. E. Remington, in which an effort was made to heal some of the wounds inflicted by the cross-examination of the day before, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

People who sought to enter the Clinton Street a blue coat, who simply announced that the house was full. Occasionally a few persons would come out, and then a corresponding number were admitted to the ecclesiastical arens. Dr. Talmage and his counsel and friends appeared to be in very good humor as they came upon the scene. Upon the table before the former was a vase of handsome flowers, the first that has appeared at the trial. Mrs. Talmage sat with some ladies who invariably accompany newspapers. Dr. Spear and Dr. Millard, counsel for ce, calmly and confidently awaited developments. The former, however, wore a tired expre prosecuting counsel, Drs. Crosby and McCullough, were unusually cheerful and sprang into the har ness with an alacrity that suggested mischief. At three o'clock Dr. Ludlow, the Moderator, stepped apon the platform with brisk dignity and called the

After a brief prayer, during which some of the nembers stood with bowed heads, and after some preliminary business had been transacted, Dr. Van Dyke arose to withdraw his motion of the previous from the evidence. Then Mr. E. Remington was called to the witness chair, and as the defence de-

facts."

Mr. Remington resumed his seat amid entire silence, and Dr. Crosby began to question him.

THE INDRICT TESTIMONY.

Q. Did you at the time Dr. Taimage left the Christian at Work believe that you had done him an injury?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you now believe that you did? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you now believe that Dr. Taimage did you an injury by his method of leaving the paper? A. I do.

Dr. Millard objected to the putting of leading questions on a redirect examination.

Dr. Crosby "objected to these objections." He asserted that the witness had been led into making statements on the previous day that he did not mesn. (Incredulous expressions from the Tabernack flock.)

Dr. Spear declared that this was not a psychological examination, in which opinion the haoderator concurred and ruled out "the present opinions of the witness regarding past facts."

Dr. Crosby resumed—What induced you to entertain a "moral dislike" for Dr. Taimage? A. I regarded as most unfair his withdrawal from a paper the interests of which he was bound to protect, the very name of which has was bound to protect, the very name of which has as bound to protect, the very name of which had expended large sums of money; I was not hurt pecuniarily by his retirement, but my feelings were outraged.

Q. Was the paper a profitable investment for you?

A. Quite the reverse.

Q. Was the paper a profitable investment for you?
A. Quite the reverse.
Q. Was there not a considerable indebtedness which you liquidated? A. There was.
Q. And you paid it yourself? A. Yes, out of my own pocket.
Q. Did Dr. Tsimage aid you in this liquidation?
A. He did not.
Q. To what did you attribute the failure to make

made publisher at Mr. Talmage's particular recommendation and request.

Q. Was the advertisement offering the paper for sale, and signed "A. L. Ford," disguised with the intention of deceiving Dr. Talmage? A. Not at all, sir. SOME HARMIESS RIPPLES.

Soon after this counsel upon the opposide sides indulged for the amusement of the speciators in a little brotherly wrangle over some knotty problem of evidence. Dr. Crosby was searching for a precedent in the records of the day before, when Dr. Spear attempted to get the floor, but was promptly put down. As he reluctantly resumed his seat Dr. Crosby, who seemed resolved to avenge the monopoly of the previous seasion by the defunce, said, with compassion:—"I know it's protty hard to sit still and say nothing, Dr. Spear."

By the assistance of the Moderator, matters were once more adjusted, when Dr. Crosby handed the witness a copy of the World of October 12, 1876. Witness identified an interview with Dr. Talmage which it contained, and Dr. Crosby was proceeding to question him concerning it. Dr. Millard asked to look at the paper, and the interview was discovered to be the identical one which had been ruled out two days before.

Dr. Spear was quickly on his feet. "Mr. Moders."

which it contained, and Dr. Crosby was proceeding to question him concerning it. D. Millard asked to look at the paper, and the interview was discovered to be the identical one which had been ruled out two days before.

Dr. Spear was quickly on his feet. "Mr. Moderator," he began, "we have but this morent learned that this interview is one which you have already excluded, and in which action you were sustained by a large majority of the Presbytery. Last evening an effort was made to summen the writer here to testify, and when we began to-day it was evident that some trickery was on foot. I unhesitatingly affirm that this is an attempt to spring a tray upon us."

"And I unhesitatingly affirm, as I stand here before God and in the presence of this Presbytery, that we had no such intention," exclaimed Dr. Crosby. "This witness was put in a false light here yesterday. An open letter which he published, accusing Dr. Talmage of ciandestinely inserting an article and other published articles and other published articles and other published articles, to show that he had good reason to believe what he said in that letter, But for this I never should have tried sgain to bring this paper in evidence."

Dr. Spear—I deem it a most unjust thing that this newspaper report should be clandestinely.

A Presbyter—The gentleman's language is hardly in order.

Dr. Crosby—That is all. Let him go on.

Dr. Spear—You may call it rhetoric if you please, but the defence will feel that they have not been fairly treated if this report is admitted.

Dr. Crosby—That is all. Let him go on.

Dr. Spear—You may call it rhetoric if you please, but the defence will feel that they have not been fairly treated if this report is admitted.

Dr. Crosby—I have been a plece of evidence which the first of the presence of the Presbytery. The question is whether a plece of evidence which under previous cleaumstances was. I believe, properly excluded can now be received under new cream-stances which. I think, would justify its admission of the report. The Mo

the ante-dating of a letter that I received the property of Dr. Talmage.

Dr. Crosby then read the famous valedictory of Dr. Talmage, and asked the witness what impression it made upon his mind when he first saw it?

Witness replied that he thought it a "puff" for the Advance, and necessarily injurious to the Christian of West.

umns, even if the managing editor and all the other editors urged its publication? A. I do not.

Q. What led you to believe that the advertisement of the Advance contained in the same number was the work of Dr. Talmage? A. From the similarity of style in the article and advertisement.

of the Adones contained in the same unknowned the work of Dr. Talmage? A. From the similarity of style in the article and advertisement.

Q. What made you suppose that Dr. Talmage brought them to the office? A. From the fact that the extra work connected with their insertion was paid for by him.

Q. Now, sir, before God, in the presence of this Presbytery, and under your scient oath, do you know or do you think that you committed any act to the injury of Dr. Talmage while he remained the editor of the Christian at Work? A. dirmly! I do not. Dr. Crosby sat down with a satisfied smile. The defence was given an opportunity of a recross-examination, but Dr. Millard said that he was too unwell to then attempt it, and asked that the witness attend on Monday. To this the counsel for the prosecution objected, and Mr. Romington said:—"I wish simply to say that I came to brooklyn reluctantly, when I ought to have been classewhere, attending to important business; like Dr. Millard, I feel weary and sick; I cannot promise to attend on Monday, oven if the counsel persists in his request; I am here now to answer any questions he desires to ask."

Dr. Speardid some unimportant questioning and the witness left the chair and passed down the siste, shaking hands with several Problyters as he passed along.

Rev. Aaron Peck, Elder Eaton and Elder Lambier

shaking hands with several Presbyters as he passed along.

Rev. Aaron Peck, Eder Eaten and Elder Lambier were appointed to read the copy of the evidence to the witness, according to the rules of the Presbytery. The naming of the committee led to one of the neatest compilments of the many that fly about the proceedings. Dr. Van Dyke, though he had moved for the appointment, asked to be excused from acting apon it. Dr. Miller and others hoped that he would be named. Said the Moderator:—"It requires no great talent to serve on this committee, otherwise I should insist upon Dr. Van Dyke's appointment." At this there was hearty laughter, and Dr. Van Dyke arose and bowed to the Moderator. Moderator.
Dr. Halsey, Dr. Sherwood and Elder Hazard were then made a committee to consider the cases of the five contumacious witnesses, who declined to heed second citations from the Preabytery, and the trial was adjourned until Monday at three P. M.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MISS KATE SANBORN DISCOURSES ON "FATHER PROUT" AT DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

Miss Kate Sanborn gave a lecture on "Father Prout" yesterday morning in the parlor of Dr. Crosby's church, before an appreciative assemblage. After complimenting Ireland and the Irish she turned "Mother Goose's Ryhmes" into Greek, wrote burlesque and grotesques, translated, paraphrased, was full of knowledge, wit and poetry, pathos, facility, delighting everybody, never getting on, shiftless, uncertain, a beautiful bit of machinery, wanting only the mainspring-an Irish literary sol-dier of fortune with his heart in his hand-one of and careful analysis of the writings of this remarks his "Reliques," gathered from Frazer's Magazine, being considered in their various characteristics. Before introducing the subject of her lecture Miss Sanborn cited several instances of the quickness and point of Irish wit and she found much of the same spent in the opigrams of Father Prout. His satire she thought delicious. His translations, too, claimed her attention, and she found in them the spirit of the language in which the originals were written. His classic allusions also were delightful, the quaint learning which, in Father Prout's day, was so common among frishmen—a relic of the time in Ireland when even cow boys addressed their herds fin Latin—being, in his case, as protound as it was curious.

THE BRITISH PERRAGE.

Mr. Lewin, at the Union Square Theatre yesterday. gave his concluding lecture on the "British Peer-age," carrying down his narration to the present time. The audience was very select and composed mostly of ladies. Like the previous lectures, Mr. Lewin's account was thickly interspersed with ineresting and amusing anecdotes. Mr. Lewin repassed in 1831-2, and raised the question as to whether it would now have a much longer life. The lecturer thought it would be found hard to kill, looking to the fact of its democratic character and that it is so constantly receiving accessions from the people, and to the deep seated regard of the bulk of people, and to the deep seated regard of the bulk of the English people for venerable homes and the custom of primogeniture. If the peerage comes to an end it will, the lecturer thought, be by its own fault. So long as the Order is true to itself it will be respected and maintained. The lecturer pointed out that whereas much is heard of the disrepu-table and dissolute peers the public hears little of the majority, who quietly go their way fulfilling the duties of their station. He further dwelt on the fact that retorms have come from the peerage, and that Lords Groy, Spencer and Russell led the reform bill.

The Manhattan Liberal Club held fts regular meet ing last night at Science Hall, Mr. Alfredo B. Westrup, of Mexico, read a paper upon "Problems of rup, of Mexico, read a paper upon "Problems of feonomic Science." Mr. Westrup's locture consisted of a bold and ingenious assault upon our present monetary system; was a special attack upon the na-tional banking system, and advocated the abolishing of the payment of interest and the establishment of mutual banks. His paper was sharply criticised by Messrs. Langerfeldt, Eccles, Androws and King, mem-bers of the club.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EXERCISE

Professor Sargent, of Yale College, will deliver a lecture on Monday evening next (March 31) at Fifth Avenue Hall, No. 4 West Twenty-fourth street. Subject, "The Philosophy of Exercise."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-"VARNISHING DAY" TO-DAY.

The "varnishing day" of the fifty-fourth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design takes place to-day, when the artists and critics will have

the first opportunity of viewing what is stated to be a collection of unusual excellence. We are glad to hear that the Hanging Committee have followed a course in selection and hanging similar to that which we some days ago suggested to them, and that against 747 numbers in the catalogue of 1878 there will be this year but 615. This fact alone is encour-

will be this year but 615. This fact alone is encouraging, and if, as is stated, a fair show has been given to all contributors, whether of the old, middle or new school, we will warmly thank the present flanging Committee, which consists of Mesers. J. G. Brown, M. F. H. de Hass and L. G. Sellstadt, elected members, and Mesers. W. Whittredge and A. F. Bellows, members appointed by the council. Another gratifying fact is that there were some three hundred and seventy rejections.

The corridor, in the present display, will have lost the bad odor in which it has always been held, for it has been made, so to say, the central gallery of the calibition, and the pictures frang there are of the same rank with those in the other galleries. It is no longer a place of refuge for those whose pictures ought to have been rejected, but which soft hearted hanging committees have accepted and hung there on sufferance. The pieces of sculpture, of which there are even fewer than hast year, are placed, as then, in the gallery on the first floor, at the right hand of the door of entry. There are also hung the water colors, etchings, pen and ink, wood engravings, cray on and pencil studies. This is a good arrangement, for the certifor will not have the peculiar, unequal and decidedly mixed appearance which, with the poor quality of the work shown there, has been its leading characteristic for years.

The pictures of those contributors to the second exhibition of the society of American Artists, which loses this evening, who are willing will be sent to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. It is expected that about one

the exhibition will be opened about the middle of next month.

We understand that many of the members and contributors to the exhibition of the Society of american Artists will be represented at the exhibition which inaugurates the recently completed wins to the Boston Art Museum.

Waiter Parks, who is to sail shortly for England, will dispose before leaving of his water colors and studio effects at private sale. He gives a private view on Wednesday next and will open his studio on the three following days.

The usual monthy art reception of the Lotos Club takes place this evening.

WELCOME SHAD.

The First Capture This Season in the Hudson.

FULTON MARKET EXCITED.

Some Account of the Habits of Favorite Fish.

Few of the people who pass to and fro in the vicinity of Fulton ferry know or appreciate the pe-culiar charms that belong to the heaps of finny a reporter of the Henald in visiting that locality yesterday was to find a wonderful shad and feast his eyes thereon—wonderful, because it was large and handsome and the first victim of the season's fishery in the Hudson River. The advent moment in the fish market as the solemn wedding the city of the Doges. It marks the commencement of the summer run of fish, delectable to the epicure for the prospect of many exquisite morsels and to nermen and dealers because of probable profits.

RECENT DETERIORATION OF THE SHAD.

For the past few years the catching of shad in the Hudson has been less extensive than it formerly was, and the fish have been of an inferior quality. This decadence has been attributed to two causes—the depletion of the stock by a too rapid consumption, and the lateness of the seasons. Mr. Seth Green is sufficient authority for the first opinion, and the older fishermen unite in saying that the silvery river princes have been repeatedly kept away by the low temperature of the water until they were so far matured as to be less delicate and savory, or on the other have been lured into the fresh water by premature warmth while they were small and lean, thus in either case belying the unique reputation as "food for gods and men." The truth of this theory is positively shown by the difference in the qualities of the shad which are campht in widely separated streams. For instance, the Florida shad, which make their appearance in the St. John's River in the month of December, are inferior to the North Carolina shad, which, in turn, are not so good as those from the James River. The last are surpassed in nutritiousness and sweetness by those of the Delaware, which again must yield the palm to the shiny visitors to our own broad Hudson. The Connecticut River shad are the best that come to this market. Those which are fore they submit themselves to the gentle coercion of the net. In any locality, however, if they reach their native waters two or three weeks later than their ordinary time of arrival the deterioration is certain to be observed. They usually appear at Charleston some time in Jannary, at Nortolk in February, in New York about the 20th or 25th of March, at Boston by the end of April and in the Bay of Fundy in the middle of May. Their life is believed to be limited to a single year. They are caught in Massachusetts rivers in the early part of May, when the apple orchards are in full bloom, which the fishermen mysteriously associate with their luck. The old ones return to the sea in August and the young migrate in September, when they are three or four inches in length. An idea of their feedundity may be

formed when it is stated that the average yield of eggs from one female, as ascertained by piscioulturiats, is 10,278.

LYING IN STATE.

The first Hudson River shad of the season lay in state yesterday on the stand of the lucky Fuiton Market fish dealer who had obtained the remains at public auction for the fabulous sum of \$3. The bidding for the honer of performing the last rites was quite lively, and even after it was all over an emulous hotel keeper, eager to complete their decent bestowal, offered \$5\$ to their proud possessor. Even that sum at this triumphant moment seemed paltry and was rejected. A great builetin was posted outside the market, with lotters as huge as those which would announce to the gaping crowd a victory of Cotywayo in Zuzuland, announcing that "the first shad of the season had been caught of the Elysian Fields." The attraction was too powerful to be resisted, and straightway hundreds rushed into the market to gaze upon the prone Aiosa preuabilis, She—for it was of the femining gender—had been tenderly deposited in the midst of heaps of the finny kind, all of them gleaning in their scaly armor like old Triton himselt. There, close at hand, were her consins and her aunts of the watery fiel of the Delaware, and on the other side the gentry of the collateral line which diply the rich and pleasant subaqueous meadows of the Connecticut. The first snad families of the St. James River were represented, and even their dorsal flus had a peculiar twist, expressive of a patrician style of swimming unknown in the severely democratic waters of New York.

She was indeed a plump and graceful shad, boautiful in form—not à la Worth, by the way—and wearing a coat of scales upon which were reflected from the sunlight the choicest tints of the rainbow. Her back was of a dark blue, shaded off into a rich purple; then a pink, and finally, on the belly, to a slivery gray. When held in certain positions a snimmer of sliver seemed to flash all over it. The eye was dull and void of speculation, yet but a very

shimmer of silver seemed to flash all over it. The eye was dull and void of speculation, yet but a very tew hours before this princely shad had been merrily swimming the happy hours away on her way to the bowers of love sacred to her race on the Esopus Flats.

the Esopus Flats.

THE CAPTURE.

It was about three o'clock in the morning, just before the dawn, when the fisherman stells from the shadow of the classic Elysian grove, got into his boat and softly pulled out to his weirs. It was what is called the 'high water lift' or tull tide. Imagine his delight when he pulled up his meshes and found his tendest hope realized. The first shad! Without losing a moment he placed it in a box half filled with water and rowed for the New York shore. No sooner had he landed than he hastened to the Fulton Fish Market to reap the full benefit of his good for tune.

tune. The number of men on the river engaged in sheat fishing during the season is usually from 750 to 1,000. Even the farmers who live near the shore devote their time to it as long as it lasts. It is generally over in the Hudson about the middle of June, in the Connecticut about the let of July and in the Delaware about the let of July and in the Delaware about the let of July, but very rarely. By that time they have usually deposited, their spawn and are consequently unfit to eat, being very unhealthy.

their spawn and are consequently unfit to eat, being very unhealthy.

The shad caught yesterday weighed four and three-quarter pounds when taken out of the water, but only four and a half several hours afterward. Much larger specimens are found in the Connecticut, some of them weighing as much as eight pounds. It is expected that a few more Hudson River shad will be received on Monday. The price for a few days will be about \$5 apiece.

BROOKLYN'S NEW THEATRE.

The plans for the new theatre to be erected on the site of the ill-fated Brooklyn Theatre, which was burned on the night of December 5, 1876, have at last been completed and received the approval of has been completed and received the approval of the owners of the property. The new structure in to be first class in every respect, and, when thor-oughly completed and equipped, will probably be superior to any other place of anusement in this country. The stage is to be at the southern end of the building, taking in the space of the vestibule of the former structure, while the main entrance will be from Johnson street. The new building will be commenced May I and will be finished September I_e in time for the opening of the season of 1879-80.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

John D. Moran and his wife Margaret, who resided until Thursday night last at No. 242 Bridge street, Brooklyn, were before Justice Walsh, of that city, yesterday, the former on a charge of drunkenness and the latter on the charge of arson. It is alleged that owing to Moran's dissipated habits his family were reduced to extreme poverty, and that Mrs. Moran, in despair, had taken to drink. He returned to his home on Thursday last in a drunken condition and quarrelled with his wife. The family were about to be dispossessed for the non-payment of rent; and Mrs. Moran, who was almost crary, threatened, it is said, to burn up the house and her husband, who reclined upon the door in a drunken stupef, with it. With this intention she set fire, it is alleged, to a barrel of rags and paper. The neighbors ducevered the flames in time to prevent a serious conflagration, and the arrest of Mrs. Moran and her husband followed. Justice Walsh committed them both to Raymend Street Jail, and had the two children taken to St. John's Orphan Asylum. yesterday, the former on a charge of drunkenn

FIGHTING TRAMPS.

About one hundred nomads were accommodated About one hundred nomads were accommodated with lodging at the Tramps' station, in New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday night. About a dozen of those were fighting drunk, and about midnight the row began. Janitor Goedhart endeavored to restore quiet, but he was quickly ejected. The janitor summoned two officers, and the tric ontered; but their exity was much more rapid than their entry, as they were thrown out of the room bodily. Chief Oliver was informed of the disturbance. He selected six officers and armed them with the long night clubs. The Chief and his men marched into the room, but the turbulent tramps were not in the least disinayed, and it was many minutes before they were reduced to submission, and then not until the officers had plied their clubs vigorously. Nine of the troublessome follows were removed to the Countr Jail.